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GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

AN ADDRESS
To the Freemen and Voters of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We address you on the re-annexation of Texas to the United States—a subject of momentous interest, one which belongs to the whole country, and not to a party, such as our political adversaries have attempted to make it. It involves the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of these United States; more—it lies as broad and deep as the fountains of the *Union*, and grasps the destinies of millions yet unborn! The subject has been too much discussed to offer you any thing new; we can only attempt to talk to you of facts and arguments already furnished, in a way so plain and natural as to make them comprehensible to the understandings of all men. With this pledge on our part, we conjure you, by that love which you must bear to your country's best welfare, to lend us an attentive ear.

We care not who, or what party, bro't up this subject to the consideration of the Senate and the people of the United States, nor what were the motives that prompted it; good and bad motives mingle in all great political action; we only look to the subject itself, on its own merits, as it is to work *weal or woe* to our country.

The question we present to you is not whether Mr. Tyler's treaty ought, or ought not, to have been ratified. The Senate of the United States, the proper constitutional tribunal, has put that matter to rest.—Many Senators who are the warmest friends of re-annexation (among them Senators Benton and Rives,) voted against the treaty, not because they were opposed to its object, but because they objected to the *time*, *manner*, and *form* of the treaty.—We now present to your serious consideration the *main question*, the *true question:* Shall Texas be re-annexed to the United States? That is not a party question, nor a new question, but one which has been heretofore and is now considered of vast national concernment, is established by the single fact that every Administration of the Federal Government—Adams', Jackson's, Van Buren's and Tyler's—have during the last twenty years, been endeavoring to re-annex Texas to the United States.

Texas is a vast region of country, containing from three to four hundred thousand square miles; six or seven times larger than the State of North Carolina; admitted by all sides to have the finest land and the most delightful climate in the world, growing all the richest agricultural products, and suited especially to the habits, labor and constitutions of the southern and south-western people. Her territory is a part of the Mississippi valley—the Rocky Mountains, the Great Desert, and the Del Norte, constituting the western and southern boundary of both. This boundary, so well marked and defined by nature, shuts out Mexico, and will prove a security and barrier against border wars. Texas was peopled from the United States; hardly a settlement, neighborhood, town, or village in the West and South, but has some near and dear relation there. Her religion, language, laws, and form of Government are like our own. All her political, christian and social sympathies are with us; and she longs to be made one bone and one flesh with us, as a sister State in our glorious *Union*.

The British Government is opposed to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, from a natural jealousy of the spread of our democratic institutions; from the wish to monopolize her trade; to maintain her as a rival to us, thereby to control the price of our agricultural products; and as a point whence her plans of abolition may be carried on with secrecy and effect, on our Southern borders, which unite with Texas like the borders of two neighboring plantations, dividing the water-courses, swamps, hills, valleys, and the very roots and grass of the fields.

Mr. Clay, also, is opposed to the re-annexation of Texas, as his Raleigh letter shows; so are the northern Abolitionists and the great leaders of the Clay party.—Mr. Polk and the Democratic party are in favor of it. It may surprize you, however, to hear that a portion of the Clay leaders were in favor of annexation, until Mr. Clay issued his letter of April last against it. After that, they renounced their independence of opinion, and shouted to their idol. "GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS!" or, as in the days of King Herod, "IT IS THE VOICE OF GOD AND NOT OF MAN!"

Should this party succeed in electing Mr. Clay President, Great Britain will be encouraged to new efforts to plant her policy and interests into Texan soil; she will be encouraged to *estrange* Texas from us, and to raise her up as a jealous rival to the United States, until at last, fully committed to Texas, in her pride, interests and policy, war must come with England, as sure as the night succeeds the day. Texas annexed, is a sure guaranty of *peace* with England; Texas disannexed, as sure a harbinger of *war*. Our danger is in procrastination, which will give England time to weave her schemes of policy, to obtain a dominant political influence over Texas and Mexico.

A war with Mexico, without England for her ally, is too absurd to deserve any consideration. Youthful Texas, single-handed, conquered her more than eight years ago on the plains of San Jacinto, and she has reason to fear that another war may plant the banner of Texas on the towers of the city of Mexico. We have no enemy to dread in this matter, but Great Britain. She intrigues where she can, and wars where she dare. Has she not announced lately to our Government at Washington, with *cool impudence*, that she does not like one of our political institutions; that it ought to be reformed; and that she will exert her steady efforts to abolish it, wherever it is to be found? And is this less arrogant, less insulting and less ominous, than if our Government were to give Great Britain notice that we did not like her Lords and Bishops, and that we should use our efforts to reform such institutions, in all places where they existed? or, if one were to give notice to his neighbor that he did not like the way he managed his family affairs, and that they ought to be reformed! Surely, it would be the same arrogant assumption of authority and superiority, in the one case as in the other. This announcement, like the shadow of coming events, ought to warn us to receive Texas whilst she is young, pure, & free, and before she is seduced into the embraces of England.

But, Clay leaders will tell you that England has disavowed, to our Government, all intention of interfering with the affairs of Texas. But who can confide in her sincerity or benevolence, when the pressure of her population, her manufacturers and mechanics, demand further markets for her commerce? We point you to her bloody track over India, China, and other Asiatic countries, to force her trade upon unoffending nations, and to extend her empire. We point you to bleeding and oppressed Ireland. We point you to her cruel practice of impressment. We point you to the starving, naked, drivelling women, boys and children, deformed in body and mind, and worked to death in her mines and factories. We point you to her efforts to unite, by treaties, all the nations of Europe in a holy crusade against African slavery. We point you to the late servile insurrections in the Island of Cuba, which were instigated by her Consul at Havana, David Turnbull, a distinguished abolitionist. We point you to the late efforts of her affiliated abolition societies in Texas, to abolish slavery there. We point you to her perfidy in the Washington treaty, whereby she obtained a large part of the territory of the State of Maine, when she held in her possession at the time, and concealed it from our Government, *a map* containing a line, traced by the hand of George the Third, which showed that the territory was ours. We point you to the wrongs which brought on the Revolution of '76, whilst she was always disavowing the intention to oppress us or to deprive us of our liberties. We point you to her disavowals before the war of 1812, while she was committing every aggression upon our neutral rights. We point you to the millions of slaves that she holds in India, while she is hypocritically denouncing slavery in the United States. Is she not now encompassing the globe with her armies and navies, and interfering with the concerns of every nation, savage or civilized? Whence does she derive this *omnipotent prerogative* to dictate to the world? No where but in her insatiable appetite for dominion and gain! President Monroe, more than twenty years ago, in one of his annual messages to Congress, denounced all claims on the part of European Governments to colonize this continent; and the people responded to it with acclaim. Nor will the American spirit ever brook the idea of bending the knee at the footstool of Great Britain, to sue for the privilege of treating with Texas, or any other member of the American family of nations.

The democratic party are for *peace* with England and the world; they seek the earliest practicable annexation of Texas to this Union *to avert a war with England*, before her interests and pride shall have become too deeply interwoven with Texan affairs.

The Clay leaders next say that Texas is not an independent nation; that it is a province or department of Mexico; and that annexation involves us in a breach of faith to Mexico. If that be so, we admit it would be wrong, and as democrats we repudiate all dishonor to our country. But here we take issue with our opponents, and will proceed to show that TEXAS IS A SOVEREIGN STATE.

France acquired Texas by discovery & first occupancy, and the United States purchased it from France, in 1803, as a part of Louisiana. For this we have the authority of Jefferson, Madison, Pinckney, Monroe, Adams, Clay and Jackson, without, as we believe, one dissenting American statesman. In 1819 John Q. Adams, Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, negotiated our treaty with Spain, whereby we purchased Florida from Spain, and relinquished to her the territory of Texas. Texas thus became a Spanish province, Spanish territory, not Mexican territory. About 1822, Texas, with Mexico and the other provinces of Spain in Central America, revolted from Spain and proclaimed themselves independent. In 1824, Texas, with Coahuila, as one State, established a Constitution and Government, a Judiciary, Legislature, and Governor, as a free and independent State. The same year she was received into the Mexican Confederacy of Independent Sovereign States, framed after the plan of our Federal Union. The Constitution of Texas, which was approved by the Mexican Confederacy, asserted "*that Texas was free and independent of the other Mexican States, and of every other power and dominion:*" and it also asserted the great republican principle that "*the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the people, who compose it.*" As early, then, as 1824, Texas, by her own Constitution and form of Government, and by the *concent and approbation of Mexico*, established herself, side by side with Mexico, in the great Mexican Confederation of States, as sovereign and independent a State as Mexico herself. It, then, Texas is not a sovereign State, neither is Mexico. Our own citizens were induced to settle in Texas, under the promise and expectation of being governed by laws made through representatives chosen by themselves, and under the guarantees of the Constitution of Texas for the protection of their lives, liberty and property.—But in 1835 the tyrant Santa Anna overthrew the Federal Constitution of the Mexican Union by the sword, proclaimed the several State Constitutions as extinct, and expelled the Legislature of Texas from its hall at the point of the bayonet. But the usurper's military force and fraud did not extinguish the independence of Texas—no more than the occupation of Louisiana by the British army, and the proclamation of Gen. Packenham, extinguished the sovereignty of that State in 1815. Texas resisted the tyrant; and in the spring of 1836, against the odds of two to one, conquered his army on the plains of San Jacinto, in one of the most glorious battles recorded in history. Santa Anna was made a prisoner of war; his life, justly forfeited by the laws of war, for the cold-blooded murder of five hundred Texan citizens at Goliad, was spared. As the Dictator and Supreme Head of Mexico, Santa Anna then made to Texas a solemn written acknowledgment of her independence as a State. The battle of San Jacinto only confirmed, *by arms*, the independence of Texas as a nation. This she has maintained for eight and a half years, against the world, possessing and conducting with wisdom, justice and firmness, at home and abroad, on land and sea, all the functions of a sovereign State. The United States, France, England, Spain, Holland, Belgium, and as the foregoing facts show, *even Mexico and Santa Anna* have recognized her independence. No nation on earth can establish her title to independence on higher & nobler grounds than Texas. Like the children of Israel, unaided save by the God of battles, she has fought her way through the wilderness, to *independence*, rendered more *glorious* by the establishment of a republican Government, the arts of peace, christian and literary institutions, and a quiet possession of more than eight years! Texas, therefore, *in fact* and *of right* is a free, sovereign and independent State.—Mexico never owned Texas for a moment; on the contrary, she confederated with her *as an independent State*, and when Santa Anna abolished that Confederacy, Texas stood upon her former rights as a State, as fully as North Carolina would do were the abolitionists to abolish our Federal Constitution by the sword. Again, the third article of our treaty with France, in 1803, for the purchase of Louisiana, declares that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory *shall be* incorporated in the *Union of the United States*, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of *citizens of the United States*." Thus our faith and honor are pledged to the people of Texas, to re-annex them to this Union.

Texas, is then, a sovreign State. Her people and her government, with surprising unanimity, have been asking for admission to our Union, again and again, for the last eight years. The common ties of flesh and blood, as one family of people, of language, laws, political views, habits and dealings, bind us together in one bond of sympathy. Our honor and plighted faith to the people of Texas, by the treaty of 1803, demand her admission to the Union. The defence, the peace, the security and welfare of the United States and especially of the South, urge it with irresistable power. If there is one man in the United States, whose patriotism and sound judgment you may trust on this subject, it is Gen. Jackson. He declares, in letters he has written since February last, *that it will be a strong iron hoop around the Union, and bulwark against foreign invasion and aggression;*" that the opportunity of receiving Texas "*must not be lost, or she may be compelled to look elsewhere for protection and safety.*"

Texas is part of the valley of the Mississippi; it lies in the very neighborhood of New Orleans; two of her largest rivers, the Arkansas and the Red river, empty into the Mississippi above New Orleans; this may give her, as a foreign nation, a claim to the free navigation of the Mississippi; this again must lead to border wars; and should a hostile nation obtain a foothold in Texas, or should Texas as a rival nation become hostile to us, with armies on land and vessels of war in the gulf of Mexico, on the Sabine, the Red river and the Arkansas, by one simultaneous descent upon New Orleans that city may be laid in ashes—western commerce broken up—and the fires of insurrection lighted up on all of our southern border!

Great Britain wants but Texas to check and overawe our commerce, to threaten our peace, and carry on her schemes of abolition and smuggling along a common boundary of land and river for nearly two thousand miles. Remember, she is jealous of the success of our democratic institutions, and that she views the United States as the only competitor whose rapid growth in commerce and manufactures, is like to shut her out from a monopoly of the markets of the world. At the North, she has Canada and the lakes for her armies and navies; on the West, Oregon and her ancient allies the Indians, whom she has always used against us, and who are now to the number of six or seven hundred thousand hovering on our western border; there are her Islands in the West Indies; give her a controlling power in Texas, and *we are completely at her mercy*. If Texas is not soon annexed to these United States, England will be driven to obtain a dominant influence over Texas, by motives of ambition, interest, jealousy, and her pledges to abolish slavery on this continent, *so strong* that like an overruling fate they must become *irresistable*.

Texas ought to be annexed to the United States, on account of her valuable markets for our manufactures, and the increase of our internal commerce and navigation. Her lands and climate are the best in the world for the cultivation of cotton, sugar and tobacco. The transportation of these heavy and bulky articles, in our own vessels and steam-ships, along our Atlantic coast, up the Mississippi river and its various tributaries, (to supply our own wants) and that of foreign countries, would vastly extend the *navigation* of the United States; and in the articles of timber and naval stores for building vessels, *especially* advantage the people of North Carolina.—Here our own manufactures would find a ready market. In times of *war*, a vast internal commerce could be carried on with Texas, through our broad and numerous western rivers, free, independent, and safe from aggressions of any hostile power.—With Texas, our boundary would be rounded off; the valley of the Mississippi made entire, as the habitation of one great kindred nation; the risks of border wars would be diminished; the internal commerce between the States, in time made to supply every want; what should prevent the U. States from being the happiest and greatest nation on the earth? Let England, however, obtain this *cotton-growing* region, and we lose not only wealth, but the best chance of making her dependent upon us for that article, and thereby of keeping her *at peace with* us. Her very existence is almost identified with her manufactures, and cotton is indispensable to maintain these.—In India and other parts of the world she has attempted to compete with the United States in the cultivation of cotton, and *has most signally failed*. Texas she hopes to raise up as a rival to the United States, and thus to control the price of our cotton and other staples. It is in the cheap cultivation of cotton, by slave labor, that she considers the United States are to become her formidable rival in manufactures; and here too lies the secret of her abolition philanthropy; or, if she can succeed in abolishing slavery in Texas, her next step would be to exclude our cotton, raised by slave labor, from her markets.

Texas ought to be annexed to the United States to prevent great injury to our manufactures, commerce, navigation, our Atlantic cities, and the revenues of the Government arising from duties.

Texas extends nearly two thousand miles along the territory of the U. States; part of the boundary runs along rivers, and part consists for many hundred miles of a mere geographical line through wild lands, inhabited on both sides by savages. British goods could be smuggled along this line, almost without the possibility of detection; nor could the U. States effectually prevent it, without an army of revenue officers, if they were honest enough to do it, at too great an expense to be borne. This would certainly be ruinous to our manufactures, cut short the revenue of our Government derived from duties, and to that extent render a resort to direct taxation inevitable. Besides, it would attract such a large portion of British trade to the free ports of Texas, as to cripple, if not destroy the capital, commerce and navigation of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which are the principal markets of the Southern States.

Finally, the annexarion of Texas to the United States will strengthen and perpetuate *our Federal Union*, and extend the blessings of our free institutions over the valley of the Mississippi, and to generations of men yet unborn. And when we reflect how many rich, inestimable blessings—social, christian, and political—flow to us through our democratic form of Government; how, as a nation, we are distinguished in point of happiness and privileges, above *all the other nations* of the earth; *this alone* makes annexation "*a consummation devoutly to be wished.*"

"Our system of confederated republics, under which the Federal Government has charge of the interests common to the whole, whilst the local Governments watch over the concerns of the respective States, is capable of almost indefinite extension, with increasing strength; because, the more dependent will be the several parts upon the whole, and the whole upon the several parts." The more distant States feeling their dependence greater, for security and protection, upon the Federal Government, will cling to the Union the stronger; and hence it is that the new States have never been known to utter the cry of *disunion*, but have been *most remarkable for their loyalty*. On the other hand, the Federal Government will be kept from overstepping its constitutional limitations, by the number of States, proud of their sovreignty and privileges, and disturbed in every direction, as counterbalancing checks and weights.

Strength as well as defence lies in numbers. Place the solitary star of Texas in our federal constellation, and its effulgence will penetrate the dungeons of oppression in every age and clime. As an emblem of *peace and power*, it will command the admiration and respect of nations for our national rights and character. The world has known but one WASHINGTON, and but *one political ark*—that is this UNION.—Like Noah and his Ark, they seem intended under Providence to bless a new world and *all its generations*. Our duty is to extend its empire and to continue its succession.

LOUIS D. HENRY, *Chairman.*

Josiah O. Watson,	James B. Shepard.
Weldon N. Edwards,	George Whitfield,
Thos. N. Cameron.	Thos. Bragg, Jr.;
Perrin Busbee,	William White,
Charles Fisher,	Alpheus Jones,
Gabriel Holmes,	W. W. Whitaker,
Joseph Allison,	Burton Craig,
William R. Poole,	John Hill
Louis D. Wilson,	Gaston H. Wilder,
B. B. Smith,	Will. W. Holden.

Democratic State Central Committe of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Oct. 1, 1844.

From the Boston Post.

PRO AND CON;
OR
HENRY CLAY vs. HENRY CLAY.

To follow Mr. Clay in all his windings is no easy matter. His political tract has no similitude among sensible objects, unless it be the rail road of Thadeus Stevens, known as the Tape-Worm, which was represented as commencing in the woods and ending nowhere. Stevens, however, has the advantage of Mr. Clay; he did not cross his own track as Mr. Clay does, and herein the similitude fails.

Mr. Clay is, perhaps, one of the most signal examples of political degeneracy in existence. From a democrat he has *sank down* to a modern whig—whose self-acknowledged type is the despised coon of the cornfield!—There was a time, even after his first great aposcacy, when he had the reputation of frankness and consistency. For his own honor, and for the credit of human nature, we could wish he had maintained that character. This, however, has been lost in his struggle for power. In order to show this clearly it is only necessary to refer to his numerous letters and speeches written and made within the last few months. On the tariff and the Texas questions particularly, his inconsistency and demagogueism appear lamentably conspicuous.—For the special benefit of our whig friends, in proof of our charge, we will call the "*imbodyment*" to the stand; he shall be convicted on his own testimony. And first, of the Texas question.

In Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter, dated April 17th, 1844, his whole object is to show that the annexation of Texas to the United States would be unwise, impolitic, and dangerous.—He denies that Texas is an indepent nation *de jure*, regards her as still a part of Mexico, and suggests that foreign nations so regard her; and to show that he has no desire to incorporate her territory with that of the existing Union, he says:

"In the future progress of events, it is *probable* that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possessions from the parent country. I am *strongly* inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties that in that event they should be erected into a separate and independent Republic. With the Canadian Republic on the one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friends of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitution, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition."

This is what Mr. Clay said in that letter.—Without stopping to show how disastrous such a state of things would be to the best interests, happiness, and well being of the U. States, we may say the extract is conclusive in proof of Mr. Clay's opposition to annexation. In fact, he closed his letter by saying:

"In conclusion, I consider the annexation of Texas at this time, *without the assent of Mexico*, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign powers; dangerous to the integrity of the Union; inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any expression of public opinion."

Such was Mr. Clay's opinion in April last. In July following, the *imbodyment* writes another letter in reply to one from an Alabama Whig. In this letter he informs his *Southern* friend that—

"PERSONALLY HE COULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS."

In April he had all sorts of objections. In July, as an individual, he was in favor of it. In this same letter of July he further says—

"*It* (the scheme of annexing Texas,) *was a bubble blown up by Mr. Tyler in a most exceptionable manner for sinister purposes.*"

And yet Mr. Clay, in the same breath, wishes this bubble success.

In his letter to Thos. M. Peters and John M. Jackson, on the 27th July last, Mr. Clay says:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it."

And to this declaration he adds, as if anxious to cover the whole ground—

"I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to effect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. * * It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution."

This is what we should call a whirlwind gyration. The *imbodyment*, in April, was deadly hostile to annexation for reasons of "*perpetual force*," to use the language of abolition Clay-whig Slade, but on the 27 of July following, he *desired* it, and undertook to argue down the one great obstacle to its accomplishment! His friends must place him under keeping, apply the padlock, and see to it that he write no more letters.

On the tariff Mr. Clay has been equally *tapewormish*. He has been constantly speaking and writing on this subject, plunging first one way and then another, to suit the views of his sectional correspondents. At first he was in favor of the principles of the compromise, and wrote so to his southern friends. In his letter to Mr. Meriwether of Georgia, dated Oct. 24, 1843, he said, for the purpose of showing his anti-tariff feelings to the Southern

"*I did not vote for the tariff of 1842, and I do not*

To General Bledsoe he wrote three

before this, viz: July 28, 1843—

"*I voted for the tariffs of* 1816, 1824, *&* 1832."

To Mr. Merriwether he said he was "in favor of the principles of the compromise." In his speeches at the south he proclaimed the same thing. The southern press re-echoed it. The compromise brought all duties down to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and this is the tariff Mr. Clay told the south he wanted.

But what said the *imbodiment* in August, 1844? Here is what he said in a letter dated on the 22d of that month, as read by John M. Clayton at Lancaster, Pennsylvania:

"The circumstances which led to or attended the enactment of the compromise, may be curious and interesting as matters of history; but in respect to the policy of protection, the great practical absorbing question is, shall the tariff of 1842 be preserved or repealed? the question is to be solved in November next, *I have repeatedly expressed my opinion unequivocally in favor of it.*"

Here is consistency for you! In 1843 Mr. Clay was dead set for the compromise; in 1844, he is *unequivocally* in favor of the tariff of 1842—a tariff more prohibitory than any we ever had, in many important respects, and as unlike the compromise act as any two measures could possibly be. Such downright inconsistency would be amusing were it not for its wickedness. It exhibits human nature in an aspect at once disgusting and revolting, & would annihilate any but the worshipped idol of a foresworn party.

We might show up the *imbodiment* in other respects equally humiliating, but enough.—What of his prospects he does not ruin himself, his *friend* Chassius M. Clay and others will ruin for him.

THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District,	THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do.	HENRY I. TOOLE,
3rd. do.	AB. W. VENABLE.
4th. do.	GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th. do.	WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th. do.	DAVID REID.
7th. do.	JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th. do.	DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th. do.	WILL. J. ALEXANDER,
10th. do.	GEORGE BOWER,
11th. do.	JOSEPH CARSON.

☞ "*A Democrat*" came too late to hand for this number. He shall appear next week.

☞ We would say to those of our subscribers who have paid Dr. Price in advance for the "*Messenger*," that we have entered into arrangements with that gentleman, by virtue of which we will furnish them with the "*Journal*," until they are paid up. Of course this is applicable to those only whose names Dr. Price gave us.

☞ We have just received a note from the Post Master at Smithville, offering an explanation of the matter, alluded to in our last number, in connexion with that office.

We are still in the dark, however, the note notwithstanding. The papers we sent to that office, were put up in a package, one end of which was left open, and there was no "printed Circular" in that package. The paper to which we alluded in our last, was in *that* package—we still think. However, we thank the Post Master for his polite communication. We are under the impression that there must be some misunderstanding all round, which will be cleared up all in good time. Thus we leave the matter for the present.

☞ We call the reader's attention to the address of the Democratic Central Committee, which will be found on our outside. It is principally devoted to the discussion of the annexation of Texas question. It is an able, clear, and manly political paper. We do hope that our readers will themselves, peruse it attentively, and then pass it about to those of their neighbors, who may not be able to obtain it for themselves.

That Letter.

Freemen of North Carolina, we ask you to read an article from the Charleston Mercury, which you will find in another column. Read Henry Clay's "confidential letter" to his kinsman, C. M. Clay. See the double handed game he is endeavoring to play off on the people of this free country. See how "*publickly*" he disavows all connexion with this rank abolitionist, and then see how "privately" he writes this same C. M. Clay, a letter which puts beyond a doubt, the fact that he is his missionary to the abolitionists of the North and North West. How fallen is the trickster, Henry Clay, of '44, from the high position he occupied some 30 years ago, when launching forth indignant anathemas against a Bank of the United State.—When he stood the foremost in the ranks of the Republican bands, during the last war. Well and truly did Wolsey speak, when he told Cromwell to

"Fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the Angels, how can man then,
The image of his Maker, hope to win by 't?"

MASS MEETING.

The Democratic party of Cumberland will hold a Mass Meeting and Barbecue, on the **16th** inst., at Gregory's. Some of the most distinguished sons of North Carolina will be there. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion. Every Democrat in the adjoining counties is invited. We say to every one go, go. We feel assured you will be richly rewarded for whatever little time you may lose. [illegible]

ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

It will be seen by reference to another column of the "Journal," that the Democratic party of Sampson county, intend to hold a Mass Meeting, and to have a Barbecue on the first of November next. Well, now reader, whoever you may be, who honors us at this particular juncture by reading our little sheet, we want to make in your presence, and in the face of the whole "united world," a bet—say of half a million Dollars—but a small sum for an Editor, you know, that the Democratic Barbecue, on the 1st of November next, in the Town of Clinton, Sampson County, will beat the Whig "doings" in the same County yesterday, in point of numbers, eatables, drinkables, and enthusiasm, at least fifty per cent. We know those Sampson folks of old. When they go into a matter of this kind, they throw their whole hearts and souls into it. When they ask their Whig and Democratic friends throughout the adjacent counties, to come amongst them, they speak from their hearts. On their behalf then, we invite all—Whigs as well as Democrats—to go to Sampson, on Friday, the 1st of November next. If you want to know what good cheer and warm hearts are, go.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

☞ We have just been informed by a friend who has conversed with the Hon. James J. McKay, that he intends addressing his constituents, at the following places, and on the following days:

Kenansville, Duplin Co., Monday, 21st instant.
Jacksonville, Onslow Co., Tuesday, 22d "
Long Creek Bridge, N. Hanover Co., Thurs. 24th "

☞ Cordially, and from our hearts, do we thank our *brethren* of the *craft* for the kindly and flattering notices they have taken of our little sheet. Being our first appearance, at least in the present character, on the political stage, we couldn't expect but that we would cut rather an awkward figure. Therefore, to be taken by the hand by you kind brethren, and to be thus flatteringly presented to the "audience," we assure you has fallen upon us, we had almost said, like "dews from heaven." Thank you, thank you, from our hearts.

Now's the day, and now's the hour;
See the front of battle lour,
See approach proud Edward's power.
Chains and slavery.

The above lines are put into the mouth of the gallant Bruce by Burns, when leading his brave and patriotic countrymen to meet the proud Saxon, Edward of England, at the celebrated field of Bannock Burn. They are part of his address to his army on that occasion; and although the mists of by-gone centuries roll between us and the event which gave rise to these heart-stirring lines; and, although that was a strife of the sword, and the contest in which the friends of liberty are engaged on this side of the Atlantic is a civil one, to be fought at the ballot box, yet do we think, if the word "*Edward*" was stricken out, and "*Harry*" substituted in its stead, they would form no inappropriate text from which to discourse a few words to the freemen of North Carolina, on their conduct on the field of battle that lies before them in November next. Now *is* the day, and now *is* the hour, to see approach the proud, the towering, the overgrown ambition of Henry Clay and his Federal allies. Let us ask you then, fellow freemen, if you have seriously reflected on the momentous consequences which are to follow the fortunes of the battle-field which you are so rapidly approaching. Have you ever considered that political "chains and slavery" await you, should this country be so cursed as to witness the elevation of Henry Clay to the helm of affairs! We hear these things so often re-iterated, that we fear many of the firmest friends of "equal rights"—many of our best Democrats—don't give them the amount of consideration which their importance actually demands. Our opponents are moving heaven and earth. The money of the capitalist, who *knows* that the success of Whiggery will secure to him wealth and power, is freely lavished in purchasing and disseminating Federal calumnies and Federal misrepresentations all over the land—the head of the politician who is greedily looking forward to the division of the spoils, is racked to conjure up schemes and devices to saddle Federalism on our beloved Republic—the speculator and the shylock broker are bending every nerve, well knowing that the defeat of James K. Polk and the consequent prostration of the common weal of the masses will afford them an abundant harvest time. Are you prepared to meet all this? Have you girded on your armour; and are you ready to meet your antagonists, and manfully do battle for "freedom's laws and freedom's cause." If you have not already done so we would tell you that there is no time to be lost. We would appeal to you by every thing you hold dear and sacred, to lose not a single moment. The cries of the orphan and the widow, whose all has been swept away by the last "rotten Bank of the U. States," are calling upon you to rise in your might, and prevent another similar monster from again overshadowing the liberties of our common country—your kindred and your blood from the hills and the vallies of Texas are stretching forth their arms, and appealing to you to come to the rescue. The eyes of your brethren in your sister States, who are manfully fighting freedom's battles, are upon you. Will you not then resolve, and resolve to act, too, that all that can be done honorably, to secure the election of Polk and Dallas, will be done by you between this and the day of election? Will not every man of you go to work! Will not every man procure documents and circulate them? Will not every Democrat reason, expostulate, and remonstrate with his neighbor, who may be still a wanderer from the standard of freedom? Will not every Democrat strike one blow for the honor of the good old North State? We confidently hope and predict, that he will.

BLANKS,

Of every description may be had at the office of the "*Journal*," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

☞ Democrats, have you ordered a supply of POLK and DALLAS Tickets? If you have not yet, do so immediately. Every Democrat should have an abundance of them on the day of election.

THE HARD CIDERITES OF '40—THE COONS OF '44—Their Similitude and Verisimilitude.

It is sometimes very amusing as well as instructive, to look back on the events and the scenes of the past. We have been engaged for the last few minutes in an exercise of this kind, and our mind happened to light, *accidentally*, on a period in our political history, which, perhaps, is fraught with incidents and events from which the patriot can gather more lessons of experience than from any other of the same extent in our whole history; and from the contemp'ation of which, he cannot rise without his heart being filled with shame and disgust, as well as with melancholy forebodings, for our future destiny as a free people, should ever the loathsome form of political demagogueism and political profligacy be again permitted to rear itself amongst us as it did at that era—the campaign of '40—a period which the finger of the future historian will not fail to point to as the darkest that has yet blurred the fair page of our annals. But pardon us, gentle reader, we did not sit down to read you a moral lecture. We intended to enquire, Do the CIDERITES of '40 and the COONS of '44 belong to the same political species! At the first blush, we were inclined to answer No; but on reflection we will say, they do and they do not. If we regard the objects they have in view—if we regard the grand and never-varying design which, under various cognomens they have been pursuing with a steadiness of purpose unparalleled in the history of political parties, from the days of '98 down to the present moment, we must, in justice to them answer, that they are one and the same. But, then, on the other hand, if we look at the *rungs* of the political ladder by which they assay to scale the heights of popular favor—if we look at the color of the political garments they wear; in a word, if we look at the measures they advocate, we feel somewhat inclined to answer that the Coons of '44 belong to a different tribe from the Log-cabin Ciderites of '40. The only way we can come to a proper solution of this apparent discrepancy between them, is by saying, and we can prove it, that their leaders, in the memorable campaign of '40, set out with, and carried into practice too, a system of gross and barefaced deception hitherto unparalleled in this country. They then concealed the cloven foot of Federalism beneath the flowing mantle of fair promises; promises which they flung to the winds the moment the reins of power were firmly grasped in their hands. Their course in the Extra Session soon disabused the mind of a too credulous and confiding people. Since then, inclination and necessity alike, have dictated to them to fling aside all disguise—to come out boldly as they did in '98 and '99. Inclination—for they were fool hardy enough to think that their mongrel, fraudulent, triumph in '40 rendered concealment no longer necessary;—necessity—for they knew that an outraged and insulted people would no longer trust them, without a ful exposition of their principles.

That these views are just and correct, we submit the course pursued by the Ciderites of '40, before and after the election of Gen. Harrison, on one of the greatest—perhaps the most vital—questions which now divide the two parties, to wit: the Bank question.

In the first instance, they selected John Tyler, a State's Right Republican—a man who had been for twenty-five years, in Congress and out of Congress, the open and avowed enemy of a National Bank; and that too, on constitutional grounds—for Vice President. Of course their object in this move was to catch the State's Right vote of Virginia. The land of Madison was too wide awake, however. But we are afraid we are extending this article too far. We will be as brief as we can.

Thos. Ewing, afterwards a member of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, during the contest of '40, made a *Whig* speech, in the City of Philadelphia, in which he said that "A Bank of the United States was not an issue between the parties then contending for power; the attempts of the Democrats to make such an issue was impudent and absurd." Reader, can you believe that this very man resigned his seat in the Cabinet, because John Tyler would not sign a Bank bill, in less than six months after?

But we come to our own State. Some time during that memorable summer, George E. Badger made a famous speech in Granville county, in which these words occur, "It is said Gen. Harrison favors a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions on the contrary, are against a bank." Thousands on thousands of copies of this speech were circulated over this State, & every opinion, and every sentiment expressed in it, were endorsed by every *Hard Cider* orator in the State. Reader, again we ask you, would you believe that this same said George E. Badger branded John Tyler as a traitor to the Whig cause, because he would not obey the dictatorial mandate of Henry Clay by signing a Bank bill, six months after he (George E. Badger) made the above speech. Again: In a speech which their candidate, General Harrison, made at Dayton, in 1840, he used the following words: "I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional: it not being a measure necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect." Again: in this, or another speech, made pending the issue, he made use of these or words bearing the same import: "I never had any thing to do with Banks but once, and then I got cheated." But, still again: in 1840 the Whigs held a Convention in Virginia, put forth an Address, (we believe it was,) in which this language is held: "Gen. Harrison had but one opinion about the Bank, and that was against it."

We might go on to add proof upon proof; but we think we have given enough to shew that the *Ciderites* of '40 led the people to believe that they were thorough anti-Bank men. Well, reader, is it not almost too incredible for belief, that this very party, the moment they got in power, went with hot haste into the work of manufacturing a fifty million Bank? And can it also be believed that they had the barefaced hardihood to insist that the people of these United States had determined in favor of such an institution? Truly, reality is often more extravagant than romance. They did; and even denounced John Tyler as a traitor, because he had the firmness to resist their nefarious designs. Yes, they even went so far as to threaten him with impeachment. Well, now, we would ask you, in the face of all these things, are you willing, freemen of North Carolina, again to trust the same party? If they have deceived you once, and that most grossly, don't you believe they would do so again? If they have played this deceptive game once, don't you believe they would do so again, if they only had the chance? Yes, but thanks to the good sense of the freemen of this land, they will never, never have another opportunity of doing so. The people have risen in their might, and the grave of Federalism has been digged deep and wide, and now opens its yawning jaws to receive it in November. We call upon every Democrat to be on the ground, and have the pleasure of casting one shovel'ul of earth upon its loathsome carcase.

Duplicity—Double Dealing of Henry Clay on the Tariff Question.

When Henry Clay, the Federal candidate, was about to retire from the Senate of the United States, in 1842, in one of his last speeches in that body, he thought proper to give to the world, his very *latest* opinions on the subject of the Tariff. We will give an extract of that speech, and then place by its side, a portion of his letter to Mr. Cope in June, 1844, and ask our readers who hold with us, that the man who aspires to occupy the highest and most dignified office in the world, should be an HONEST MAN, what they think of the truthfulness, the candor, yea the COMMON HONESTY of the Federal candidate for this office?:

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. *I am not advocating* the revival of a high protective Tariff. *I am for abiding by the principles of the Compromise act;* I am for doing what no Southern man of a fair and candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and, at the same time, give an incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness and propriety of this I shall be glad to see and learn who he is."

In his letter to Mr. J. Cope, of last June, he takes occasion to say that the Tariff of '42 has operated most beneficially, and I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, & in Virginia."

Now, we who are a plain, blunt-sort of a person, can scarcely bring it home to ourself, that the same identical Henry Clay, who only, some two years ago, in the face of the world, declared, that he was for "abiding by the principles of the Compromise Act," can possibly be the same Henry Clay, who wrote that letter to Cope, and who has recently acquired for himself the sobriquet of the "complete letter writer." But we dare say, if we were to enquire of the Secretary of the "Glee Club," in the Town of Wilmington, he would be very likely to tell us that he was one and the same person. Voters of North Carolina, can you for one moment, think of casting your votes for a man who is so utterly devoid of all principle, as is the man who could, for party purposes, declare, on the floor of Congress, only two years ago, that he was opposed to a protective Tariff,—that he was for maintaining his integrity towards the Compromise Act, which he himself introduced in '32, and which he then solemnly pledged himself to support inviolate; and who, since he has been put in nomination by the Federal party, merely through personal ambitious motives, has eaten his own words, and goes now the "whole hog" for the "black act" of '42, acknowledged by the Federalists themselves to be the highest protective Tariff we have ever had; could you think of voting for a man, for any, even the lowest office, who, because he thought it would subserve his interests, would tell you to day, I will protect you, I will stand by you, I will shield you from the grinding, plundering, yea, robbing grasp of the Northern Capitalist; and who, to-morrow, because he might take it into his head that he could "do a better business" by selling you to your enemies and oppressors, would turn round and do so with as much ease, as if *conscience, honor, principle*, were words not written down in his vocabulary. Such, voters of the Old North State, is the relation in which every Southern man, and particularly every Southern farmer, stands to Henry Clay. You cannot, and you will not vote for a man whose code of ethics teaches him that the bright star of principle must ever pale before the lurid blaze of selfish ambition. You connot, and you will not vote for a man who has visited every point in the political compass, not because he is of a weak and vacillating disposition, but because place and power pointed the way thither.

We will take the liberty of saying that it is no "fallacy" that the duty becomes part of the price of the article, but, that, on the other hand, it is utterly fallacious to deny that such is the case.

Wilmington Journal, Sept. 28th.

"It is true, that when the duty is so enormously high as to be wholly prohibitory, the price of the article is not always raised in proportion to the amount of the duty."

"The increase of price, is, however, even in such cases, an approximation more or less near to the amount of the duty imposed."

Wilmington Journal, Oct. 4th, outside.

"What on earth was the use of imposing a duty of 9 cents a pound on cheese? What good end could it subserve? Who was to compete with us in that article? Do we not export the article to England? Surely we do: and if the duty were 1 cent or 100, every man of common sense must see at a glance that it would not alter the price one iota."

Wilmington Journal, Oct. 4th, inside.

When the "Journal" shall have reconciled the three different propositions which it has laid down, the first that the whole duty is added to the price, the second that it may or may not be so added, according to circumstances, the third, that whether the duty be 1 cent or 100, it does not alter the price one iota, we will then consider whether it is worth while to re-produce our tables proving that by far the largest number of dutied articles are lower now than in 1842."—*Chronicle.*

The "*Journal*" thinks that the "*Chronicle*" has been peculiarly unfortunate in selecting a "hard task" for it to perform, when he asks it to reconcile the three propositions quoted above. We still hold these propositions to be as perfectly homogenial, as that one bears the same proposition to two, that two does to four; and we farther think that if the "Chronicle" had only reflected a little and endeavored to dispell the "musty vapors" which hover around his perieranium, he would not have been so foolish as to think otherwise.

As to the first quotation, we still "take the liberty of saying" that the duty upon articles IMPORTED—*imported* remember, becomes to the consumer part of the price. In proof of this, we gave the "Chronicle" an example in our last number, Brandy, which he has not thought "*worth while*" to notice.

As to the second—from the "*outside*," why did not the Chronicle have the fairness to give the whole paragraph. Is he in the *garbling* line? We will quote the next sentence to the one selected from our "outside" by the Chronicle, and then leave our readers to judge how it conflicts with our "first proposition."

"We might go on this way through the whole of the Tariff. It is true that when the duty is so enormously high as to be wholly prohibitory, the price of the article is not always raised in proportion to the amount of the duty. But the only reason, is, that, in such cases, the duty is so heavy that if it were added to the price, it would make the price so exorbitant that few would have the means to purchase.

"The increase of price is, however, even in such cases, an approximation more or less near to the amount of the duty imposed, and Mr. Clay, in laying down the rule that the duty is included in the price, uttered an important general truth, at the same time that he pronounced the severest condemnation of the Tariff, which he now calls moderate and beneficial."

The writer of the above quotation is only showing that when the duty is prohibitory; that is, when it is so high that the articles upon which it is laid, cannot, on that account, be imported, because no one could afford to pay both the *prime* cost and the *duty* cost, that then the manufacturers of these articles in this country, must, if they intend to sell them at all, dispose of them at a lower price than the prohibitory duty and original cost together, for the obvious reason that otherwise there would be no purchasers.

But under these circumstances is it not obvious that they can ask just so much for such prohibited articles as they think their consumers can pay, witnout any regard to the *justice* of such charge.

In regard to the quotation from our "inside" of "Oct. 4th," we still say that the duty imposed upon articles, such as Cotton, Cheese, Tobacco, &c., which we always export, but never import, as a matter of course, has no influence whatever, be it great or small, on their price, *for the simple reason that it is never imposed.*

In conclusion, we would say that the main proposition we laid down, and which we still maintain, is, that a high duty imposed upon articles which we *now really import*, becomes part of the price of those articles to the consumer.

Coons look at this Picture!!!

One of the absolutely certain States for Clay, going the whole hog for Democracy.

We subjoin the following from the "*Madisonian.*" Our readers will see that Federalism is routed and vanquished even in its own citadels:

UNEXPECTED VICTORY!!

When the Intelligencer ascertained that the Whigs, instead of carrying Maryland by 6000 majority, would carry it, if at all, by the skin of their teeth, it made a great flourish over DELAWARE, giving the whole of the returns from that State, with the exception of Sussex county, which county was expected to increase the Whig majority.

The N. York Commercial Advertiser likewise shouted over the victory in Delaware, as follows:

DELAWARE.—The election for Inspectors was held on Tuesday, and the result is success to the Whig cause. In New Castle county, the whig majority is 92. In Kent county, 183. In Sussex county, the only one remaining to hear from, Harrison's majority in 1840, was 463, and Rodney's, (W.,) in 1842, 78.

Of course, thought the Commercial, Clay will not cause any falling off from the Whig majority for Harrison, and so, should Sussex go as it has gone, Delaware must give a whig victory.

Well, Sussex was finally heard from. We take the returns from the Philadelphia Ledger, (neutral,) and vouch for their correctness, since we see the vote of Sussex admitted by our opponents:

DELAWARE ELECTION.—Contrary to expectation and the first report, the Democrats have carried the State of Delaware at the primary election on Tuesday. The following are the complete returns:

SUSSEX COUNTY.—ASSESSOR.

	Whig.	Dem.
Cedar Creek Hundred,	70	
Broadkiln,		53
Indian River,	56	
Dagsboro',		12
Baltimore,	60	
Lewes and Rehobeth,		10
Nanticoke,		35
Little Creek,		125
Broad Creek,		119
North West Fork,		83
	186	437

Average majority in Sussex on Inspector and Assessor, 251.

Summary.

	Dem.	Whig.
Newcastle county,		73 maj.
Kent,		127 "
Sussex,	251 maj.	
	251	200
	200	
Dem. maj. in State,	51	

All hail, Democratic Delaware!!

P. S.—The Intelligencer says nothing about Delaware this morning.

DELAWARE.—Each of the counties of this noble little State gave a Whig majority on Tuesday last at the election for Inspectors of Election. The aggregate majority is reported at six hundred votes. We never had a doubt that Delaware would adhere to her sound principles.—*Baltimore American.*

The above assertion is made in the face of the fact that Delaware has gone by a decided majority for the Democrats! Sussex county gave a Democratic majority which sunk the small Whig majorities in all the other counties.

Maryland Election.

We will give our readers the full returns from this State, in our next number. Suffice it for the present to say, that the Democrats of Maryland have fought the battle nobly. They have done much better than we could possibly expect. At the last election, the Federalists swept the State, returning the whole delegation to Congress. Now, reader, how do you think matters stand: why the Federal Governor, Pratt, is elected over Carrol, Democrat, by the meagre majority, according to the Intelligencer, of 544 votes.—What does Henry Clay think of a "voice from Maryland"? Only a falling off of between four and five thousand votes since 1840. But what signifies that to a party who are going to carry 21 States.

☞ Has the "Chronicle" heard from the Delaware Election yet? We presume not, for we have glanced through the last number of that paper, but could see no notice of poor little Delaware. It has heard from Maryland tho'; *Great Whig Victory &c!* Well now, we would be worse than a heathen, if we were to object to the crowing of the Coons, especially over a State which the most sanguine Democrat did'nt expect to carry. By the way, is it not somewhat singular that the all-power fully-popular "Harry of the West" has only been able to carry Maryland by 544 votes, when Gen. Harrison's majority four years ago was nearly 5000. It won't do to say that it was only a *State* election.—Every body knows that in excited political contests like the present, there is always a strict party vote. Hurrah! say we for Maryland. We expect to have the pleasure of bowing her into the Democratic ranks after all in November next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the steam ship Caledonia, at Boston, brings news up to the 19th ult.

This week we have but little space to notice the items of foreign news, which she brings. The most important one, which we notice, is the liberation of O'Connel. The Judgment of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, has been reversed by the House of Lords.

The Queen had gone on a visit to Scotland.

The differences between France and England, have been settled—at least for the present.

Parliament has been prorogued. The English harvest is almost at an end, and the crops are very abundant. Every thing seems to be jogging along tolerably smoothly 'tother side the "big creek."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Journal."

Fellow Democrats of North Carolina, permit a co-laborer in the cause, to ask—Are you prepared for the great contest that awaits you in November! Are you organized so as to secure a full democratic vote in the forth-coming election! If not, remember you have no time to lose,—organize at once; it is your duty to give the people light upon the great questions that now agitate the country. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and in a crisis like this, we cannot rest supinely upon our oars without laying ourselves liable to the charge of gross culpability. But only do your duty—*your whole duty*, and we fear not the result. Our opponents, although they succeeded in the State election, are laboring with a zeal and an energy that plainly shows they are far from being sanguine of carrying the State for Henry Clay. And well may their fears be excited. The majority of near thirteen thousand, which they gave Harrison in '40, is now reduced to the meagre one of perhaps three thousand, and this too, in spite of the most untiring efforts of the Whig leaders. So have the elections in every other State in the Union, since that time, furnished equally conclusive proof of the decline of Whiggery. A change, then, of fifteen hundred in our favor, will, in all probability, secure the vote of the old North State for that indomitable friend of republican principles—James K. Polk. And have the people of North Carolina, indeed, of the whole South, no interest in defeating the election of Henry Clay! Does he not stand pledged against, even modifying the present oppressive tariff, which, in its unequal and unjust operation, drains the pockets of the people of the South, to build up the Northern Manufacturer? Does he not boldly advocate the establishment of a "fifty million" monster, an institution which experience has already demonstrated, is one of the most dangerous enemies that *can* exist within us! Who does not recollect the history of the old U. S. Bank, with a much smaller capitol invested, than the one now contemplated by the Whig "imbodiment," and consequently, its power to do mischief was correspondingly limited; yet its convulsive throes, while struggling for existence, shook the fabric of our political system to its very centre. Beware, then, fellow-citizens, how you either directly, or indirectly, lend your aid, to establish an institution which, if again fastened upon the country, may, for ought that human wisdom can foretell, end in the subversion of our republican form of Government. Nor are Mr. Clay's views in regard to many other important questions of the day, to our minds, less objectionable, or less likely, if carried out, to prove detrimental to the interest of the people. The Constitution itself—that sacred gift, bequeathed us by our Revolutionary sires, is threatened to be assailed by the unscrupulous leaders of the Whig party. The veto power—that safeguard against rash legislation, wisely adopted by the framers of the Constitution, is to be made the play thing of party malice. Frown down, then, and show by your acts, that you cannot, and will not support any party which would wantonly attack the charter of our Liberties. Mr. Clay's course relative to the Texas question has also been such as to lose him the confidence of the friends of Annexation, and at the same time betrays him in the light of a man whose overweening desire for power, would lead him to stoop to almost any thing, to secure his own personal aggrandizement. Besides, his character as a gambler, and a duellist, is too well established to require additional testimony. Much more might be said, but let this suffice. Opposed to Henry Clay and his ruinous measures, we have a man whose moral character stands unimpeachable, and in whose integrity, and strict adherence to the principles, as laid down by the great farthers of Republicanism, we can place the utmost confidence. That man is James K. Polk, who, by the by, we may justly claim as the son of North Carolina. Again we say to the Democrats, *do your duty*, and ere long the sentinels on the watch towers of democracy will be able to proclaim the cheering cry, that "all is well."

CLINTON.

Polk & Dallas Electoral Tickets to be had at this Office, at $1 per 1000.

For the Journal.

Meeting at Lower Black River District.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lower Black River District was holden on the 24th Sept. 1844.

On Motion of Jno. McCauslen, James P. Moore, Esq., was called to the chair, and Henry W. Moore and David Jones, appointed Secretaries:

The objects of the meeting, which were to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented Col. Hoke, and to express the feelings of sorrow and regret which filled the bosoms of the citizens of the district, on hearing the death of our gallant leader, in the recent Gubernatorial contest, having been explained by the chairman in a few brief but appropriate remarks, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Jno. McCauslen.

Whereas, the citizens of Lower Black River District, have heard, with deep regret, of the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincoln County, the late Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting entertains a profound sense of respect for the talents, and gratitude for the public services rendered our beloved State, by our deceased fellow-citizen, Michael Hoke.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, North Carolina has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Col Hoke, and those in the social circle, who have been by this unexpected and mysterious fiat of an overruling Providence, deprived of his society and affectionate counsel, are entitled to the sympathy of the entire body of the freemen of the State, and therefore

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby sympathise with the relations and friends of Col. Hoke, in this melancholy dispensation of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting do wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for 30 days.

Jno. McCauslen, Esq., having been called on by the chairmain to address the meeting, submitted the following remarks, which, upon motion, were ordered to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens:

It is with feelings of intense and heart-felt sorrow I address you on the present occasion. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Michael Hoke, is no more! It is indeed a melancholy dispensation of Divine Providence. The good old North State has suffered an irreparable loss. One of the brightest jewels that graced her intellectual wreath, has fallen from its place. He was truly North Carolina's great and good man. And although strife and ill feeling in the private social walks of life, are but too often engendered in heated political contests like the present, yet it may and can be truly said of Col. Hoke, that he passed through the fiery ordeal unscathed and unblighted.—In political disputations, he extorted, even from his opponents, "unwilling praise."

In recurring to the noble actions and exemplary conduct of great and good men, who have passed away from the scenes of the living, we should not forget that in the main they are intended as lectures to the living; and if we cannot lead as useful lives as they did, still we should as far as in us lies, endeavour to copy them in honesty of heart and rectitude of purpose.

Those of us, fellow-citizens, who have seen Col. Hoke, feel like we had known him long and intimately. His gentlemanly demeanour—his pleasantry and good humour will ever endear his memory to us.—Frank, open and candid—without reserve in his private and political intercourse, no man was better calculated to heal political bad feelings and to knit the freemen of North Carolina, in a great band of brotherhood, so indispensable to our happiness as a free people. If ever there was a man who would have proscribed proscription in the practical administration of our State Government, Col. Hoke was that man. It was remarked on the first occasion that his eloquent voice was heard in the Council chambers of our beloved State, that his career would be one of glory, usefulness and honor. And if it had pleased God to have continued him a sojourner amongst us, we know this fact, that the greatest honor the State could confer on a worthy son would have been conferred on him. Nor could she ever have made a better selection. No man in the State would have secured for her more lasting honor; none ever could have deserved more lasting gratitude. And while we bow with reverence and submission to the fiat of Heaven, let us invoke, on behalf of the near relatives of our deceased fellow-citizen, that aid and assistance from on high, which can alone sustain and support the sinking and crushed heart, when all earthly consolations are vain and valueless.

Fellow-citizens, I regret that I cannot even feintly pourtray the virtues of this great and good man who is now numbered with the dead. Would that it had fallen on one more capable than myself to have spoken on the present occasion. "Though poor the offering be" it is freely offered as an humble expression of our heart-felt sorrow for the great loss which we in common with our fellow-citizens of the whole State, have suffered in the melancholy event which has called us together on this occasion.

On motion of Jno. McCauslen, Esq.:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for their dignified and able discharge of their respective duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

JAS. P. MOORE, *Chairman*.

HENRY W. MOORE, } *Secretaries*.
DAVID JONES, }

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Complete Letter Writer's bow to the PUBLIC.

We are sorry to announce to our readers that the eminent personage whose letters on different sides of the same political question have been the entertainment of the public for some months past, is to write no more. Satisfied with what he has done in this department, Mr. Clay publishes his final epistle which our readers will find in another part of this sheet, taking leave of the public as a letter-writer. This last production however, as our readers will see is an explanation of three others which he has written on the Texas question.

Theologians and metaphysicians, for centuries, have exerted their ingenuity to reconcile the doctrine of free will with the doctrine of necessity, but Mr. Clay, in our judgment, has a more difficult task to reconcile his different letters on the annexation of Texas. His first letter was understood by every body to be a decided expression of hostility to the scheme of annexation. We, for our part, thought it at the time a manly letter, explicitly stating his opinions, without any apparent anxiety as to the consequences. The letter, however was not satisfactory to many of his friends at the south. To pacify them, he wrote what he calls his first letter to Alabama, in which he assured them that, personally, he had no objection to the annexation of Texas to the United States. This letter not being deemed explicit enough, it was thought politic to write another, going a step further. He therefore gave the public what he calls his second letter to Alabama, in which he declared that he should be glad to see Texas annexed to the United States. Besides making this declaration, he expressed his strong disapprobation of the course of those who opposed the incorporation of Texas into our domain, on the ground that it would extend and prolong the reign of slavery.

The Alabama letters caused as much dissatisfaction at the North as the other letter did at the South. Mr. Clay feels the necessity of writi g a fourth letter to explain and reconcile the three others, and accordingly we have his epistle of the 30th of September, which we now publish. In this, he re-affirms the positions of his first letter, gives a plausible construction to what he had said concerning his entertaining no personal objection to the annexation of Texas, and his desire to see it take place; but somehow he forgets to explain away the reprimand bestowed by him on those who oppose the annexation as extending the sphere of slavery.

We suggest, therefore, to Mr. Clay the propriety of writing a fifth letter for the use of his friends here at the north, clearing up this omitted portion—a very short epistle—ten lines or so, by way of postscript to his last. It is true that he has taken a formal leave of the public as a writer of letters, but in doing this he did not pledge himself to keep back what he forgot to say in his letter of leave-taking. A friend at our elbow informs us that he once knew an eminent actor, who, after he had performed for the last time, and made his farewell speech, and retired behind the curtain, came back to add a few words by way of explanation. Let the distinguished actor who personates different parts with such ingenuity upon the stage of politics, follow his example, and we will ensure him an attentive hearing at least.

It is with a sort of pity that we see this man entangled in the net of his own words, and, after having endeavored first to satisfy one side, and then to satisfy the other, wearying himself in awkward attempts to reconcile what he has said to the different parties. The best policy on all such occasions, is forcibly and clearly to declare one's opinions in their full extent, without attempting so to modify their expression as to make them seem what they are not. The most successful and popular politician we have had of late years, has been the man who expressed his political opinions with the most openness and directness, Andrew Jackson.

All attempts to balance between opposing views, when the individual is capable of forming a judgment for himself partake of the nature of falsehood, and when he is not, they are but tokens of incapacity and imbecility. Of the latter, without entertaining any high regard for the reasoning powers of Mr. Clay, we cannot suspect him; but of insincerity, of trifling with his own solemn convictions, and of uttering irreconcileable opinions for the sake of popular effect, we hold him, and the mass of his countrymen hold him guilty. In the consequences brought upon him by that indirect policy he is now painfully floundering, and this has probably led to his determination to keep silent for the future.

From the Charleston Mercury.

"DOTINGS BY THE WAY."

We had thought that Mr. Clay was at the end of his letterwriting follies and misfortunes. But the evil genius still follows him, and we have in the *Intelligencer* another letter explaning his explanations of his Raleigh anti-Texas letter—in which we find that in saying he had no personal objections to annexation and should be glad to see it effected, he meant that he "had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing" it—which is all very clear, and will doubtless relieve a world of anxiety. In this letter too, Mr. Clay says he shall not write any more for the newspapers, as the election is so near—which will also we suspect relieve many people's minds.

Simultaneously with this last document comes a private letter from Mr. Clay to his nephew, neighbor and friend, Cassius M. Clay—one of the most notorious of the Abolition agitators. This Cassius is the especial Whig ambassador to the Abolition party, and has been for some time employed in trying to persuade them that the true way to advance their infamous cause, was to vote for Henry Clay. He answered for the Whig candidate, that in his heart he was a good Abolitionist—which Mr. Clay's Kentucky friends tho't was rather impudent, and they insisted on a disavowal of Cassius' authority. In his letter to that end, written for the public eye, Mr. Clay, says:

Mr. C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the public prints. That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, and he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors generally.

In my speech, addresssd to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, and explicitly, avowed my sentiments and opin ons on the subjects of the institution of slavery and abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation. I have neither entertained nor expressed, publicly nor privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

This would have been all well, had not his evil genius again prompted him to write an apology, and in fact, a secret approval of his course, to Cassius M. Clay. This letter was picked up on the scene of a late Whig carousal in New York—was published by the *N. Y. Democrat*, stating the circumstances, and leaving it to be inferred that it was a hoax—but it was speedily identified as genuine, and claimed as his property by Mr. C. M. Clay himself. What conclusions he drew from it, may be surmised from the fact that he has been delivering the most violent speeches since, and avowing that the election of Clay will be the triumph of anti-slavery. Here is the letter.

ASHLAND Sept. 18th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—

I received your favor of the 10th inst., in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you. and I therefore send it to the Honorable Willis Green, to be fowarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions. and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you had been here, of the injury which your letter to the "*Tribune*" was doing; and that was nothing in comparrison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia. Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect even resulted from your undertaking to speak of *my private feelings* and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you *had been ten years operating in the abolition cause.*

Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, *although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it*, as not to wound your feelings, and I hope I did not.

Had you been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.

At the North, I am represented *as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery*, whilst at the South I am described as an abolitionist; when *I am neither the one nor the other.* As we have the same sirname, and are, moreover, related, great use is made at the South against me, of whatever falls from you. There you are even represented as being my son; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me.

You are watched wherever you go; and every word you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr. Slade?

With assurances of my thankfullness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects for Mrs. Clay.

I am truly and faithfully.
Your friend, H. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY, Esq.

NEW BOOKS.

The following works have been placed on our table, by Mr. Sandford, of the Wilmington Book Store.

Lardner's Outlines of History; Elements of Mythology, by the author of "American popular Lessons;" Emerson's first, second, third and fourth Class Reader; ancient History of Greece and Rome; History of the United States; History of France, all by Russell.

We can say nothing better for these School Books, than that they are used in almost every primary School in the United States.

Also, "The Jilt," a novel, by the author of the "Marrying Man," &c.

We have not had time to look into the latter work.

They are all to be found at Mr. Sandford's. Go and examine for yourselves.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of Sampson county, purpose having a Mass Meeting and Barbecue, at Clinton, on Friday, the 1st day of November next.

The citizens of the State, Democrats and Whigs are invited to attend.

Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. J. J. McKay, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. William H Haywood, Hon. Robert Strange, L. D. Henry, J. C. Dobbin, T. L. Hybart, David Reid, D. K. McRae, H. L. Holmes, David Fulton, J. B. Shepard, and Wm. S. Ashe, Esqrs., and other distinguished speakers, are expected to address the people.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 4, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE DEMOCRATS OF LOWER BLACK RIVER DISTRICT, will hold a meeting on Saturday next, the 12th inst., at John McCauslen's store. There will be a Hickory pole raised, and some addresses are also expected to be made on the occasion. The friends of the good cause are earnestly requested to attend.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 3. From Boston, brig Pinta, Coombs, to Barry & Bryant.

5. From New York, brig Haidee, Flitner, to G. W. Davis.

From Philadelphia, schr. Lodemia & Eliza, Somers, to C. D. Ellis.

8. From Thomaston, brig Mary Jane, Lermond, to Russell & Gammell.

From Antigua, Br. brig Despatch, Cook, to C. D. Ellis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 4. For New York, schr. A. F. Thorn, Murch, by C. D. Ellis.

5. For Demarara, brig Eutruria, Brunseom, by W. B. Giles.

8. For Washington City, brig Casilda, Crabtree, by G. W. Davis.

For Sag Harbor, brig Lisbon, Taylor, by Russel & Gammell.

9. For Boston, schr. Sagadahock, Downs, by E. Dickinson.

11. For New York, brig Georgianna, Currie, by G. W. Davis.

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of New and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11 1844. 4-tf

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by

Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal.

For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

A CARD.

MR. CORNELIUS MYERS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has taken the store on north side Market st., formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he is fitting up, and will shortly open, with a new and splendid assortment of Hats and Caps, which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

N. B. Being himself a practical Hatter, and having had several years experience in manufacturing—he feels confident that he can suit the taste of all those who will favor him with their patronage.

Wilmington, Oct. 7th, 1844.—[4-1t

Flour.

50 BBL fine, superior and cross Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Meares. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 10, 1844.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a home-spun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a freeman, under an assumed name, as *William Hays*, or *Simmons*. He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and he no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerma's residence, Bladen county, or lodged in jail so I may get him again.

COLIN SHAW.

Gravilly Hill, Bladen Co., N. C. }
Oct. 4th, 1844. } 4-tf

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbid, and foward bill to this office for collection.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends.

BATTLE & BISHOP.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th September, 1844.

☞ Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised letters.

A.
James S. Allen
Martha Anderson, 2
Mather Ashe

B
S. A. Baldwin, 2
Charles Barr, 2
Eden Beerdsley
Elijah Benson
Rev. R. Brent
Frederick Baker
J. Bedsole
Sutton Bell
Wm. D. Barkley
P. Briggs
Glasgow Bunting, 2
Samuel Berry, 2
A. H. Brisor
J. L. Bryan
Phebe Brown
Sarah Buck
J. H. Barrick
Mrs. M. A. Bryan

C.
Miss E Cains
James Coston
W. Costin
M. Campbell
James O. Chambers
Charles T. Coombs
T. J. Capps
Christopher Chase
Jane Curtis
E. Cooledge
S. T. Carrow
Brice Clinton
Miss S. E. Currie

D.
C. L. Davis 2
R. Dudgeon
John Davis

E.
Mr. Erhart, (Tailor,)
W. Etheridge
Mrs. S. G. Everett

F.
Mrs. Jane L. Fleming
Lucy Ann Foster
Hannah Finney
W. Fail
W. Farrer

G.
J. J. Greenfield, 2
E. Grubb
J. Gourdon
J. Gaston, 2
R. Gipson
Mrs. Ann J. Guthrie, 2
Carle Goseivesche
W. Gerard
J. Gilbert
Wm. Giere
Henry Graves

H.
Mrs. Syndia Hodgkins
Wm. H. Hill
John Huske
Wm. Hankins
Sarah How
L. Hines
Wm. B. Hawkes
Eliza Harley
G. F. Hardison
C. Hannan
J. W. Harriss
L. G. Haywood
Andrew Hall
J. G. Hill
L. Herring

J.
Laura Jones, 2
John Joy
J. T. Jones
Wm. R. Jones
Eliza Johnson
Ann Jones
J. C. Johnson
Bartley W. Jeans
Hiram Jones
Julianna Jacobs

K.
A. B. Keller
B. M. King
Mrs. Eliza Kelley

L.
S. W. Latham
Wm. R. Larkins
G. Larkins
Siler Law
G. Lee
Norman Lane
J. Lane

M.
Wm. McConnell
J. McClendon,
Hetty Martin, 2
Wm. McNiel
Wm. McKensie
Miss Mary C. Moore, 2
Adam McKensie
Miss Asa Mayo
Mrs. M. Morris
Francis Moody
Adelbert Eug. Montraval
Nancy Moore
David McIntire
Patrick S. Mitchell
James R. Murray
Mr Miller, (blacksmith,)
Riley Murray

N.
Winthrop B. Norton
Hager Nutt
Charles Nixon

O.
Henry Orrel
Thompson O'Halan

P.
Wm Porter
Wm. R. Penney
James Porter
Daniel Prathler
Elisha Parols
Virgil Poisson
Joel Parker
Mrs. Hellen Pickett
John W. Pickett
Louisa Pocatherley
Francis A. E. Pickett

R.
Cicero Richardson
James Roberts
Thomas Roberts, 2
Samuel Roberts
David E. Roberts
Wm. Rogers
Benjamin Roberts
Caswell Russ
Miss Sarah E. Robbins, 3
Ned. Rue
Eliza Jane Robeson
Thimothy Reid
Richard Reid

S.
James T. Southard
F. G. Sellers
Adam Short
Charles Sexton, 2
Wm. D. Simms
F. W. Swann
Porter Strode
John Sheppard
B. Small
Thos. B. Smith
D. W. Stone
Thomas Southmade
John M. Sellers
Peter H. Smith
Sophia Spicer
John Shines
Ezekiel Skipper
Dr. John Sym
Miss M. Scarborough
T. B. Smith
Edward Sweeney

T.
Messrs. Tatnal & Lea
Isaac Tomer
James Thompson
Arnald G. Taylor
William Tucker

W.
John H. Wright
Jesse W. Weeks
Henry Waddle
Robert Woodson
Dearbourn Whitehouse
Edwin T. William

Y.
Wm. J. Yopp, 2

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

SPLENDID FALL and WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the neatest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than those *pretended* cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrivals of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the *BEST WORKMEN* I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf

THE undersigned wishes to employ forthwith one or two first rate workmen in his line.—None but such as are first rate workmen need apply. CHAS. BARR, Merchant Tailor,

Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston "Mercury," and "Courier" will please copy the above three times, and foward their bills to this office. C. B.

LOST,

ON the night of the 1st inst., a small leather Pocket Book, containing four Checks on the State Bank, drawn by the following persons, and for the following sums, viz:

Jno. Hill, for -	$83 06
Neff & Warner, for -	25 09
R. G. Rankin, for -	23 66
Wm. L. Smith, for -	120 00

and two Orders and one Due Bill, which are of no value to any person except the owner. Also, some Bank Bills. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by R. FENNER.

October 4th, 1844. 3-tf

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

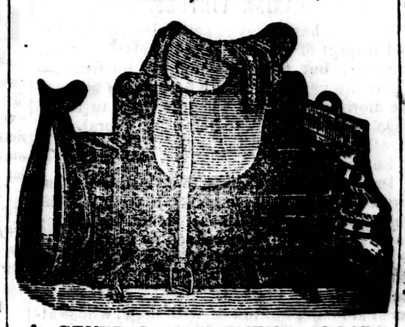
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

SADDLES.

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also,

Char'ottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons,

together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., }
Sept. 27, 1844. } 1-1y

Family Flour.

30 BBLS and 30 half bbls, superfine Canal Flour,
3 HHDS. Molasses, received this day, per schr. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by WM. COOKE.

September 18th, 1844.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by Wm, COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

JOHN HALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT

Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs,

HAS FOR SALE

600 CASKS fresh Thomastown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogsheads,
20 BBLS, Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-tf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3 tf

PERFUMED MATCHES.

Prepared without Sulphur, Wholesale or Retail.

PATENT SEALING WAX.

That Burns without a Light, (various colors.)

SUPERIOR LAMP and PAINT OILS,

Just received and will be sold cheap by

Wm. SHAW.

Wilmington Market,

WHOLESALE PRICES.—OCT. 11, 1844.

BACON—Hams,		8	a 9
Middlings,		6½	a 7
Shoulders,		5	a 6
BEESWAX,		25	a 27
BUTTER,		12	a 15
BEEF, bbl.		6 00	a 8 00
CORN,			a 45
" Meal,		60	a 70
COFFEE,		7½	a 8½
COTTON,		5	a 6
CANDLES,		12	a 25
FEATHERS,			a 30½
FLAXSEED, tierce, 7 bush.			none.
FLOUR,		4 50	a 5 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.		60	a 70
IRON,		4 75	a 5 50
LARD,		7	a 7½
LIME, Thomastown,		90	a 1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.			12 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,		11	a 12 00
wide, do.		5 50	a 6 00
Scantling,		4 50	a 5 00
Timber,		4 00	a 7 50
MOLASSES,		27	a 30
MACKEREL, No 1,			none.
2,			none.
3,		00	a 7
NAILS,		4½	a 5
NAVAL STORES; soft, Turpt.			a 2 15
hard, ½ price,			
Tar,			a 1 30
Pitch,			a 1 00
Rosin No. 1,		1 50	a 1 60
" 2,		90	a 1 00
" 3,		45	a 50
Sp. Turpt.		33	a 35
OIL, Sperm,			a 85
PEASE, Ground,			a 1 00
Black eye,		60	a 65
Cow,		45	a 50
PORK,		9 00	a 11 00
fresh		5	a 5½
RICE,		3 00	a 3 50
rough,			
SALT, Turks Island, bushe		25	a 30
Liverpool, sack,			a 1 50
SOAP,		5	a 8
SHINGLES, country,		2 50	a 2 75
contract,		3 50	a 4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,		32	a 35
Gin,		30	a 38
Whiskey,		30	a 34
STEEL,		12½	a 25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,		12 00	a 15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,		7 50	a 800
dressed,		10 00	a 12 00
SUGAR, West India,		6½	a 8½
New Orleans,		7	a 8
loaf		10	a 15
TALLOW,		7	a 8
TOBACCO, leaf,		4	a
VARNISH,		20	a 22
WINES, Madeira,		70	a 3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,		40	a 50

Wilmington Market, Oct. 11th.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced from sales last week, at $2 10, to sales of 1000 barrels on the 8th inst., at $2 15.

Tar.—Very little arriving, none this week, last sales, $1 27.

River Lumber.—No wide Boards and Scantling in the market. Flooring is without much demand, and very little in market, last sales $12 per m. feet.

Steam Sawed Lumber.—Prices for merchantable, range from $12 to $14,00 per m. Refuse, $5,50 to $6,50 per m feet.

There is a very moderate supply of country produce generally in the market, owing to the low state of the rivers.

There are some freights to be had for the West Indies and northern ports—to the West Indies, $10 to $12 per m. for Lumber—to New York, $6,00—Boston, $6,50—Naval Stores to N. York, Philadelphia and Boston, 35 cts. per bbl., Spirits Turpentine, pays 45 cts. per barrel.

Fayetteville Market—Oct. 5.

The first load of butter this season, arrived this week from Ashe county, and sold at 14 cts. New corn not desirable at 40 cts.; while old readily brings 45. Flaxseed ready at $1. Feathers at quotation. Flour generally sold at 3,50, 4,00 and 4,50 for cross, fine and super.—*N. Carolinian.*

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	½	"	"
" " Boston,	½	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred.
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 00 a $0 00 per m.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Bacon,	5 a 8
Cotton,	4½ a 6½
Tar, Wilmington,	1 00 a 1 20
Rice, rough per bush.	0 75 a 0 81

NEW YORK MARKET.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	2 50 a $2 75
" North county "	2 25 a 2 37½
Tar,	1 75 a 1 87½
Rice,	2 87½ a 3 25
Cotton	6 10

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston par			Savannah	¼ a	½
Philadelphia	¼ dis.		Mobile	¾ a	1
Baltimore	¼ dis.		New Orleans pm.	½ a	¾
Washington	½ dis.		St. Louis	1½ a	2
Richmond,	1½ a 1½		Louisville	¾ a	1
Raleigh	1½ a 2		Cincinnati	a	1½
Wilmington	1½ a 1½		Nashville	3 a	3½
Charleston	½ a		Apalachicola	1½ a	2
Augusta	¾ a ¾		Treas. Notes par	½ a	pr.
Macon	2 a —		Bills on London	5½ a	5¾
Columbus	2 a		ds. on France	5f. 45	

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Moree Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market sts., which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding House, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to W. C. LORD, or M. LONDON.

Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-tf

From the National Intelligencer.

ROSE STANDISH.*

BY MISS F. M. CAULKINS.

The *Rose* I sing sprang from no earthly mould,
Nor drank the sunbeams or the falling dew;
It bore no thorns, and in its bosom fold
No lurking worm or eating canker grew.

Soft were its hues—'twas love's 'twas beauty's own,
The favorite of the hall, the field, the bower;
A Rose in which a radient spirit shone—
Not the frail queen of thorn, and leaf, and flower.

A graft it was from Sharon's beauteous Rose,
Nursed with the gentlest dews of Palestine;
A mind, a heart, a glory, a repose,
Beamed from its depths, and shewed the root divine.

Rude storms, and persecution's deadly hail,
Beat on its head, yet lovelier it became:
So oaks grow strong while wrestling with the gale;
So glows the molten silver in the flame.

The ripening blossom opened rich and fair,
And filled with sweetness all the winds around,
A mail clad warrior, struck with charms so rare,
This rose of beauty to his bosom bound.

I saw on the Mayflower's sacred floor,
Beneath the bannner "God with us" recline:
That deck the sifted wheat of kingdoms bore,
There in its embryo lay New England's vine.

Behold the group! The parting pang is past;
They launch their lonely fortunes on the sea;
Back to the land the soul's last fetters cast,
And with the free winds join their anthems free.

Freedom, the Bible, virtue, faith and prayer
Embarked with them and daily sate beside;
While unseen angels strengthened them to bear,
And God's own finger was their wondrous guide.

Then did our *Rose* o'er famine grief and care
Cast its bright flush, its incense sweet diffuse;
The warrior by whose side it flourished fair
Was all enveloped with its beauteous hues.

Long on the dreary ocean doomed to roam,
New sweets, new beauties still its leaves disclose,
Till in this late-fond world, the Pilgrim's home,
It fixed its root, our lovely Plymouth Rose.

Death found it there and cut the slender stem:
It fell to earth; yet still it lives, it glows;
For Christ hath set it in his diadem,
And changed to fadeless *Amaranth* our *Rose*.

*They who have seen Weir's picture of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, recently suspended in the Capitol at Washington, will remember the beautiful countenance of Rose, the wife of Capt. Miles Standish.

They belonged to that intrepid band of Puritans who left England for conscience sake; and, after residing awhile in Holland, came to America in the Mayflower, commenced the first settlement of New England.

"And left unstained what there they found,
"*Freedom to worship God.*"

This little collony landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, December 22, 1620. Among the first victims to the hardships they experienced from cold, famine, and want of shelter on an inhospitable coast, was the beautiful Rose Standish. She died in January. Her husband is well known as the military champion of the infant colony.

From the Baltimore Sun.

LIZZY WADSWORTH,

The Mechanic's Daughter.

BY HORATIO KING.

Lizzy Wadsworth was a lively, laughing little witch, just about eight years old when I first became acquainted with her. Like most children at her age, she was very fond of play, and the moment she was out of school, she was off after some of her playmates for a frolick. It made no difference with her, so they were kind toward her, and respectable, what might be their station in life—whether high or low, rich or poor—feeling a consciousness of being as good, but no better than any of them, she met all on an equality; nor once dreamed that she should not always be received by them in a like generous spirit.

But Lizzy had soon to learn her mistake. One day while merrily at play with Molly Barton, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones, daughter of Maj. Jones, the purser, stepping slyly up to Molly, whispered in her ear—

"I would'nt play with Liz. Wardsworth, if I was in your place—'cause the Wardsworths are poor people, and ain't respectable."

This good-natured and refined communication did not meet with the most cordial reception, else Molly probably would have kept it to herself, which she did not. Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones was several years the elder of the two playmates; but no one had ever accused her of being wise beyond her years—and in the present instance the result showed that she would have exhibited much better sense in withholding her sage advice.

Molly had no idea of inquiring whether the Wadsworths, were rich or poor, she knew they lived in good style enough, and had never before heard that poor people could not be respectable as well as the wealthy. So she not only continued to play with Lizzy, but lost no time in telling her what the amiable Miss Jones had said.

But Lizzy's pride was touched. She was aware that her father was not rich, and that neither was he a major nor even a captain; but she knew he was a temperate and industrious man, and could not understand why her folks were not as respectable as Miss Jones', only Sophia Rebecca Jones' farther was a purser, while her's, to be sure, was a mechanic.

So soon as she returned home, she went with the story to her mother, whose ingenuity was severely taxed in endeavoring to soothe her wounded feelings.

But Lizzy finally became satisfied that she was none the worse off for the affront since it was but the offspring of ill-breeding in one for whom she had never entertained any particular regard. Yet she did not forget it.

In accordance with her mother's advice, she maintained a course of conduct calculated to make herself generally beloved—was attentive to her studies—strictly obedient to her parents, kind toward her brothers, sisters and playmates, and in all respects behaved as a good girl should do. In this way she in a few years grew to be a young lady of fine education, industrious habits and most agreeable manners.

Her father was prosperous, because he was temperate, honest and industrious. He was not ashamed to be a mechanic, because he possessed too much good sense not to see that it is not the profession which makes the man. He held that a hard-working mechanic was a better member of society, and more entitled to the appellation of gentleman, than a lazy pettifogger, an impudent quack, or a drunken major or general. His wife was of the same opinion, and had been so from her teens, for she dismissed one of the latter, who was paying court to her, and took him.

Maj. Jones was an easy, clever-hearted man—fond of society, a little too fond of his bottle, and seldom troubled himself about family affairs. Being much of the time away at sea, he left Mrs. ones to manage things at home as she pleased.—She was not altogether incompetent to the task; yet in one thing, at least, she was unfortunate.—She would never "*condescend*" to associate with any but people of the "first society" and would not knowingly allow her children to do so. Mechanics, of course, and all who labored with their hands for a livelihood, no matter how worthy, were set down by her as belonging to what she called the "lower classes." So she instructed her children—and so they acted up to their breeding.

One day Maj. Jones died while at sea. To his wife and children, the news of his death was a terrible blow. From their manner of living, they appeared never to have anticipated such an event.—Neither Maj. Jones nor his wife had taken care to lay up anything against a rainy day; and it would probably not be very uncharitable to suppose that more than one half of her grief arose from the nearly destitute condition in which she was left—with the almost certain prospect of being obliged to come down a notch or two in the world.

In the meantime, Mr. Wadsworth continued to prosper in business—built houses for himself when he could obtain no employment from others, selling them whenever a suitable purchaser presented himself—and finally engaged in trade as a regular merchant. In a word, at the moment when the proud Mrs. Jones was left, as it were, penniless, he had amassed an independent fortune.

Lizzy was now of an age to marry;—and that is precisely what she did do. Harry Colson, her father's head clerk, thought she was the prettiest, most amiable, most charming girl in the world, while she had no cause to be otherwise than satisfied with him—so they struck a bargain at once. And, as they entered into this social partnership, the father and son-in-law formed a business connection, and everything went on to their minds.

But, poor Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones! What did she think of the Wardsworth's now? Reduced to *poverty*, with little useful education, and much that she had been far better off without—what happiness was left for her? Truth to say, there appeared for her little else than darkness and gloom in the future. But she was not to blame for her wrong education; and it was apparent that, had she received the proper training, she might have been equally qualified with Lizzy Wadsworth to make a good wife. Alonzo Carman, a smart young mechanic, saw this, and determined, if he could have his own way in the matter—even at the hazard of a bad bargain—to see, as he expressed it, "if after all, she could not be brought straight." In other words, he resolved to offer himself to her in wedlock. And, sure enough, Miss Sophia Rebecca Jones became Mrs. S. R. Carman, the wife of one of that class whom she had been taught to despise.

Well, to this day, she has never had cause to regret it; and the last time I heard Alonzo speak of her, he boasted that she had thrown away all her foolish notions, and, in the main, adopted correct views of all matters pertaining to social life.—Moreover, I know that she has made full amends for her former rudeness towards Lizzy Wadsworth, and that both now live on terms of the most agreeable intimacy.

As to the widow Jones, she lives, rent free, in a small but neat tenement, the property of Mr. Wadsworth. She takes in sewing for a living; and he takes care that she does not want for anything really necessary to her comfort. She is not interrupted now, by any "calls" from people of the "first society," albeit she is sometimes allowed to work for them.

Capitol Hill. D. C.

CANINE VIRTUES.

The dog has always excited the admiration and respect of mankind, not merely from their sagacity, but from their moral qualities.—There are very few *men* who possess some of the moral qualities in a degree equal to many dogs. In the scale, therefore, of moral, that is, of real merit, the dog is frequently superior to human kind.

In the character of dogs, there is nothing that strikes the writer more oddly, than of that the object of their attachment should be a being so totally unlike themselves as man, and in their affection for whom there is nothing animal or sensual. A community of feelings and pursuits is the usual attachment between most animals; but not so with dogs, whose attachment to creatures of their own species, whether founded on the relation of sex or otherwise, is infinitely lese constant and intense, than their regard for man. When we behold the rapture, the transport which is manifested by dogs, at the sight of their masters, after an unusual separation, we feel emotions of veneration for the animal, which are rarely justified by the conduct of one human being towards another. But even in cases of attachment of man to man, equal to that of dog to man, the latter is the more remarkable, and, if we may say so, meritorious, inasmuch as the affection of the dog is more disinterested and gratuitous.

An exception must indeed, be admitted to the truth of this observation, in the case of sportsmen and their dogs. There is no such dissimilarity of tastes and feelings, between the man and his faithful companion; in fact, they both partake of the same passions and tastes: the only difference between them being that one pursues his object upon two legs, and the other upon four.

The following is one of the most striking instances of the moral and intellectual merit of dogs we have ever met with:

A gentleman, who used to spend the winter months in the capitol of North Britain, having gone with his family to pass the summer at his country seat, left the care of his town residence, together with a favourite house dog, to some servants, who were placed at board wages. The dog soon found board wages very short allowance; and to make up the deficiency, he had recourse to the kitchen of a friend of his master's, which in better days he had occasionally visited. By a hearty meal, which he received here daily, he was enabled to keep himself in good condition, till the return of his master's family to town on the approach of winter. Though now restored to the enjoyment of plenty at home, and standing in no need of foreign liberality, he did not forget that hospitable kitchen where he had found a resource in his adversity. A few days after, happening to saunter about the streets, he fell in with a duck, which, as he found it in no private pond, he probably concluded to be no private property. He snatched up the duck in his teeth, carried it to the kitchen where he had been so hospitably fed, laid it at the cook's feet, with many polite movements of his tail, and then scampered off with much seeming complacency at having given his testimony of this grateful sense of favours.

To destroy Rats.

The following receipts for the destruction of rats, has been communicated by Dr. Ure to the Council of the English Agricultural Society, and is highly recommended as the best known means of getting rid of these most obnoxious and destructive vermin. It has been tried by several intelligent persons, and found perfectly effectual.

"Melt hog's lard in a bottle plunged in water heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit; introduce into it one half ounce of phosphorous for every pound of lard, then add a pint of fourth proof spirit or whiskey; cork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150 degrees, taking it the same time out of the water-bath, and agitate it smartly till the phosphorous becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky-looking liquid. This mixture being cooled, with occasional agitation at first, will afford a white compound of phosphorus and lard, from which the spirit spontaneously separates, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it enters into the composition, but is merely serves to communicate the phosphorous, and to diffuse it in very small particles through the lard. This fatty compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour and sugar incorporated therewith, and then flavored with oil of rhodium, or not, at pleasure. The flavor may be varied with oil of aniseed, &c. This dough being made into pellets, is to be laid in rat-holes. By its luminousness in the dark, it attracts their notice, and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and proves certainly fatal. They soon are seen issueing from their lurking places to seek for water to quench their burning thirst and bowels; and they commonly die near the water.—They continue to eat it as long as it is offered to them, without being deterred by the fate of their fellows, as is known to be the case with arsenical doses. It may be an easy guide for those who are desirous of following Dr. Ure's proscription, and may not have a thermometor at hand, to know that a temperature of 150 degrees of Fahrenheit is equivalent to a degree of heat midway between that at which the white of egg coagulates and white wax melts."

Am. Agriculturist.

The way to make Butter.—The wife of a farmer saves herself the trouble of churning, by the following contrivance: She ties up her cream in a linen cloth, over which she places a piece of print, and buries the whole in a damp place in the garden for 24 hours; she then takes it up, and turns the cream (which by this time is in the shape and consistency of a pudding) into a bowl, and by stirring it with a wooden spoon, the butter quickly separates from the butter-milk, and is said to be sweeter than that produced by the ordinary method.

Am. Ag.

How many pounds of pork will a bushel of barley make? An english farmer says: The fatting of hogs is profitable, when a pound of green bacon, when it is first dried, is worth more than the tenth part of a bushel of barley; for a bushel of barley is supposed, with good management and a good breed of hogs, to produce 10 lbs. of bacon.

Arkansas Insects.—The last Arkansas traveller tells a good story of a citizen of that State, who, while on board a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentlemen "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended by much difficulty or expense?"

"Oh yes, stranger!—they suffer much from *insects*.

Insects! why, what kind of insects, pray?"

"Why—*bars*, *catamounts*, *wolves*, and sich like insects."

The stranger stopped further inquiry, nor did he deem it necessary to explain to the Arkansian some passages in Goldsmith's Natural History.

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz:

Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cassemeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors and qualities, Kentucky Jeans.

VESTINGS,

of the very latest styles and patrons, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toilnettes, Marseilles, Merinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of

Gentlemen's Under Garments

such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cottonett; Hoisery of varicus qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk. Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, white, and colored kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woollen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS:

Beaver and Moleskin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed Silk Caps; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

MR. H. S. KELLY,

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON,

Sept. 27, 1844. [2-tf] Market st.

Fish.

SHAD and Trimmed Herrings in store, and for sale by Wm. COOKE.

September 19th, 1844.

Notice.

SUCH PERSONS as are indebted to the late "Messenger" office, are hereby notified not to settle with any other *person* than *myself* or my authorized agent, who is H. Brockett.

WM. J. PRICE.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20 h, 1844. 1-tf.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Suitable for a small family.

Apply to W. N. PEDEN.

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-tf.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

DAVID FULTON, Editor. "Our Country, Liberty, and God." ALFRED A. PRICE, Printer.

TERMS.—$2 00 if paid in advance; $3 00 at the end of three months; $3 50 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "*Wilmington Messenger*," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "*Journal*" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "*Journal*" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures,—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "*Journal*" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "*Journal*" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "*Journal*" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names.	Residence.	No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

KELLY and McCALEB

ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere as they are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails.

Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware;

CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARE.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES, &c. &c

Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-8t

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which. I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES L. BRYAN.

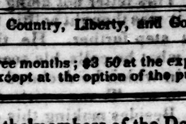
March 22, 1844 11-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per cent. Commission. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 40-tf

Fresh Beef.



THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Jan. 12, 1844. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALL No 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Jan. 19, 1844. 2-tf

Stall No 2.

THE stall No. 4, I am aware, keeps the best of Beef, but if you will call at stall No. 2, you will find

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

that cannot be beat. No pains are spared in selecting cattle; none but those that are fit for market are purchased by me. Should it be desired, the meat will be sent to your residence.

☞ Drovers will find it to their advantage to call on me immediately on arriving in town.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Jan. 19, 1844. 2-tf

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following:

Superior White Lead,	Spanish Whiting,
" black do.	Chinese Vermilion,
Chrome Green,	Rose Pink,
" Yellow,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Red and White Chalk,
Turkey Umber,	Gum Copal,
Litharge,	Glue,
Lamp Black,	10 bbls. Linseed Oil,

Indigo, Logwood. Madder, Anetto, Paint & White Wash Brushes, &c. &c.

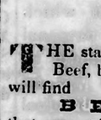
Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by Wm. SHAW.

May 24, 1844 20-tf

William Shaw,

Wholesale & Retail Druggist

WILMINGTON, N. C.



HAS just received a fresh and extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window-glass, Shop Furniture, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices for Cash, or approved security, warranted of genuine quality for the supply of *Druggists, Physicians, and Country Merchants*, which he will have PACKED in the neatest and most safe manner for transportation to any part of the country.

☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call on him when visiting Wilmington and examine his STOCK, where they will find prices to suit the times.

Store on the corner of Front and Market streets, lately occupied by Dr. R. F. Purnell.

Oct. 13, 1843. 40-tf

BOOTS and SHOES

CHEAP FOR CASH

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS and SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO.—Manufacturing and Repairing.

Dec. 29, 1843. 51-tf

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1844.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Adm'r of Samuel Hawley, dec'd. vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandise, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clk.

September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1844.

Shelton & Mallory, vs. Aaron P. Kline } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1844.

Britton Hood, vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1-6

State of North Carolina.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,

September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., vs. Aaron P. Kline. } Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandize, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the 2d Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, *Clerk.*

September 19th, 1844. 1-6

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE